

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - EDITOR.

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The Climax Printing Co.

WM. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

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Wednesday, - - January 21, 1891.

Why doesn't the Winchester Commercial Club borrow sufficient money from the bank Mr. O'Brien—who proposes to loan \$1,000,000 in Clark county at less than a per cent.—to pay off their loan advertising bills?

The banks of Mr. Sterling, says the Gazette, have more than a million dollars of individual deposits. The Richmond bank has \$700,000. Considering that Montgomery has only half the population of Madison, that is certainly an abundance of money.

A FORT BUILT BY JEFF DAVIS TO BE RENEWED.

A dispatch from the Dry Tortugas, coast of Florida, the island from which the eccentric St. Lazar Gravel of Morgan's cavalry attempted to escape, and lost his life, says: "Gen. O. O. Howard and staff arrived here on Wednesday on the revenue steamer McLean to inspect the fortifications at this place. Gen. Howard and staff arrived here on Wednesday on the revenue steamer McLean to inspect the fortifications at this place. Gen. Howard and staff arrived here on Wednesday on the revenue steamer McLean to inspect the fortifications at this place."

Gen. Howard, upon returning to Key West, inspected Fort Taylor, and he will recommend that it be repaired and equipped in the same manner as that at Tortugas, thus adding two stations ready for immediate action in case of trouble with the Republic of the South.

PERHAPS HASTILY DONE.

We hear that the "Resolutions and Legislative Demands" of the Madison County Union of the Farmers' Alliance, published elsewhere in today's CLIMAX, were hastily drawn, and that too much is left to the supposed knowledge of outsiders, concerning the ideas of the Alliance. Possibly much was taken for granted, or it may be that the language used was not well weighed. For instance, they demand that our Delegate to the Constitutional Convention be "requested to insert a clause to force all parents and guardians to send their children to the public schools of the county." That demand should certainly have been more explicit, and that the children who do not attend private schools or colleges be forced to attend public schools.

Again they demand "the abolition of National banks and the substitution of Government banks in each county to loan the money to farmers at 2 per cent." The farmers certainly do not mean to advocate the lending of money at 2 per cent, exclusively to farmers, for their order is made up of all laborers, mechanics, etc., who are entitled to such loans. Also the nuking of such loans exclusively to farmers would be class legislation, the precise thing that they oppose in all other things. In the resolutions along side the ones above set forth, they express their belief in "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The Alliance should reflect that the larger part of the farmers of Madison county do not belong to the Alliance, and that they will be slow to join, if loosely constructed resolutions and demands be presented to them for acceptance. The Alliance is a grand institution, capable of great good, and it must be guarded in its publications, or it will not grow as rapidly as it should.

W. S. R.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND MR. WANAMAKER.

The criticisms made by Postmaster General Wanamaker in his last annual report upon the value of the examinations of the civil service commission and upon the merit system generally have called forth a crushing rejoinder from the President in the shape of a letter to the President. In his report the Postmaster General made these points: First, that in the opinion of the railway mail office one-fourth or one-third of the "eligibles," or persons that have passed the examinations prescribed by the commission, fail to fill the requirements of their employment.

Second, that the railway mail office was not "basely prostituted to partisan ends when this administration of the Postoffice Department was buying itself," between March 4 and May 1, 1889, with removing the persons appointed to that service during the Cleveland administration. Among the names mentioned by Mr. Wanamaker were those of the "true and tried" Republicans, who had been appointed by the commission, "whose names," after years of experience, "were valuable to the country." Mr. Wanamaker said that the examination of the railway mail service was not what they should be. As a matter of fact, the tests and system of examination in vogue in the department before May 1, 1889, have been preserved intact, without change, under the civil service laws, and, in addition, an entrance test has been prescribed, in the form of an open competitive examination, which takes the place of the practice formerly in vogue of allowing members of Congress to nominate the department's appointees. If, as Mr. Wanamaker says, the men who were appointed under the old spoils system composed "the most effective and able civil servants in the United States," those appointed now ought to be still more efficient, seeing that a successful examination, not politics, now dictates their nomination for appointment, and the probationary order is precisely the same as was in force under the old system. The commission notes that about 1,500 Democrats were appointed in the railway mail service during the Cleveland administration were removed in the first eight weeks of the present administration, "at least a third and perhaps a half, of the employees appointed during the preceding four years being removed at this time." All these had been appointed under the patronage system that prevailed till, by Mr. Cleveland's order, the railway mail service came under the civil service rules on May 1, 1889. Mr. Wanamaker characterizes them as bunglers. If this characterization is in accord with the facts, and is not an unfounded partisan epithet, it

would appear that under the patronage system probably one-half of the appointments are of poor quality—of such poor quality that "even after several years' service" they are worthless. The Postmaster General himself has admitted that he himself formed a poor opinion of patronage appointments, especially if made under a Democratic administration. With this showing of 50 per cent. of alleged bad appointments under the old system the commission contrasts the fact that the 1,500 eligibles appointed from lists up to June 30, 1890, but 145, or about one-eleventh, have resigned or been removed. The department could not have removed all of them if they had been found inefficient, but it has not done so. It has found it necessary to remove but 31. Practically 90 per cent. of the commission's eligibles continue to be retained, as against the 50 per cent. of the appointees brought into service under the patronage system in the former years prior to May 1, 1889. Mr. Wanamaker's allegation that one-third of the commission's eligibles "fail to fill the requirements" is thus shown to have no foundation. The reports of the general superintendent of the railway mail service are conclusive on this point. "Our records," says the commission, "show that but a small fraction of those appointed under the merit system has been dismissed. It is, therefore, much more satisfactory set of appointees supplied than under the old." The effort to whitewash the civil service record of the department must evidently be abandoned. The facts are against it.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

When Bishop Harner returned to Sioux Falls on December 1, after visiting several Indian agencies and gathering news from all the Sioux Indian country, he said that he had yet to learn of a single case of trouble, much less of violence, offered to any teacher or missionary in any of the fifty-eight stations scattered all over the disturbed districts in South Dakota. He divides the Sioux into two classes—"the good Indians," who are quiet, submissive and in part, at least, Christians, who send their children to school and are open to religious instruction, and "the evil Indians," who have been caught by the "Messiah craze," and whose enmity has been fostered against the whites by such chiefs as Sitting Bull, (since killed), Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their followers. Bishop Harner charges that it is these bad Indians who have been keeping up the excitement of the ghost dances, and while he declares that the cause of alarm has been greatly exaggerated, it is largely owing to the fact that at critical points in the Indian country new and inexperienced agents are in charge, who know little of Indians and the way of dealing with them. Still, he says, "there is no telling what wild ideas may do when roused up by a sense of wrong and a conviction that the time has come to recover by a desperate effort their old free freedom and the delight of the chase. The danger is the greater if, as is much more probable, as in the present case, by a religious delirium. The precautionary measures were therefore justified." The Spokane Falls Press, to whom Bishop Harner communicated the result of his personal observations at the several Indian stations visited by him, is equally strong in its condemnation of the system which puts in charge of the most important agencies of the country men utterly unfit for the duties to which they are appointed and utterly ignorant of the Indian character. An agent who can establish friendly relations with the Indian, treating him kindly yet firmly, and who can win his confidence, can exercise over him almost unlimited control. It is the curse of the spoils system that good and efficient men are removed to make places for political workers whose chief care for the Indians is to make as much as possible out of his office during the short time that he holds it. General Miles, who has a more thorough knowledge of the Indians than any soldier since the death of General Crook, ascribes the dissatisfaction of the Sioux to their half-starved condition and the lack of provisions to them under an order of Congress would seem to be an admission that the statement made by General Miles was true. It has been denied, however, by the agents on the reservations, who say that rations and blankets have been regularly and fairly distributed, but that the Indians sell them to the traders for arms and ammunition. In answer to this the Rev. Edward Ashley, rural dean of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reserves, gives an account of his personal experiences among the wild Sioux. There are several touches of heroism in the narrative. He speaks the Indian tongue fluently. He was at Sitting Bull's camp while the dancing was going on. A Sioux herald went to the camp warning the people to keep away from him and his fellow missionaries. They held services in the school, nevertheless, and secured a good attendance of children. Among the outsiders was a man with a war club, but, says Mr. Ashley, "we had him not pointed I did not fear, and he cordially shook hands." He met, however, two others afterwards with their faces well covered with paint. They looked very sullen, but he went up to them and offered to shake hands. He says: "They raised their hands and faced slowly, but in such a way as, reading their thoughts from their faces, said, 'We do not care to shake hands with you; why do you?' " On the Cheyenne reserves the Indians, although runners had been sent to them, refused to join in the ghost dance. The chief, Lip, had a talk with Mr. Ashley, who told him that he must move even if troops had to be used to compel him. Isn't it wonderful that with such agents, acting in such a peremptory way, even the good Indians, those who desire to remain at peace with the government, are discontented?

THE RECENT SPEECHES OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's admirable speech at the Jackson banquet in Philadelphia on the 8th of January in response to the sentiment, "True Democracy," emphasizes and illustrates the contrast presented to-day between the attitude and tendencies of the two great parties. Mr. Cleveland spoke of the enduring nature of the true Democratic principles formulated by Jefferson and applied by Jackson, and their applicability to the questions and issues of to-day equally with those of Jefferson's and Jackson's times. They are the essential bed-rock principles of popular representative government in their application to a mixed system like ours, which divides the powers and duties of government, under the restrictions of a written constitution, between the governments of the States and the government of the Union. Mr. Cleveland shows that there is not a safeguard of the authority of the Union, of the rights of the States, or of those of the individual citizen and the people at large, which true Democracy does not recognize and enforce. It is equally opposed to those who would surrender the government to rights in the government to distribute favors among its citizens, but demands and insists upon equality in legislation, in taxation, in the administration and enforcement of the laws, and equal justice to all sections, interests and to all men. Such was Mr. Jefferson's political ideal, and such the system of government which he and his collaborators sought to establish. The party which professes these principles and strives faithfully and earnestly to practice them is and must be long as the fabric of the people's government stands, the people's party, and in the best and broadest sense of the word a national party.

The national Republican party, as it calls itself and wishes to be considered, was purely sectional in its origin. It came into existence at the North when the Democratic party, which had been defeated in 1860, was divided by defects and divided by factions, disorganized from the political arena as a national organization. The anti-slavery agitation, which reached its height during the administration of President Buchanan, had divided both the old parties at the North, and free-will whigs joined hands with the Democrats in the formation of a new party, the corner-stone of whose political creed was opposition to the introduction of slavery into the Territories and the administration of any new States in which slaveholding was tolerated by law. Any intention to interfere with the institution of slavery within the States, which it already existed, was earnestly and, no doubt, honestly disclaimed. It was in no sense an abolitionist party, and for failing to be such it was roundly denounced by the extreme opponents of slavery—Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others. The course of events, rather than any preconceived intention of its leaders, shaped the subsequent policy of the Republican party. The accession of the Southern States gave the Republican party an opportunity to enlarge its platform and strengthen its hold upon the people of the North. It became an unconditional Union party, though its loyal members were capable of patriotic sacrifices than thousands and tens of thousands of war Democrats in every Northern State, who found it entirely practicable to reconcile devotion to the Union with a steadfast adherence to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The difference between the two was that the Democrats desired the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the constitution as well. The Republicans were all for the Union, and as is the case to-day, carry little for the constitution.

When the war ended, with the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery, logically the mission of the Republican party came to an end. The troubles of the reconstruction period afforded the party leaders an opportunity to insist that its mission could not be considered completed until effectual provision had been made by legislation for the protection of the newly-enfranchised blacks in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. But when the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution had been declared adopted, and all the States had been reinstated in their normal position and authority as States under the federal constitution, it was evident that the work of the party had been fully accomplished, and that there was no reason why, as a political organization, it should continue to exist. A long lease of power, however, has had its natural effect in creating a love of power for its own sake, and the party has been perpetually led to treat that lease as perpetual, and are lending their utmost energies to make it so. For this purpose the dead and buried issues of the war between the sections are being revived, and the fastidious embers of civil strife and race antagonism at death are being kept perpetually raked over and fanned into flame. It is no injustice or exaggeration to say that the Republican party to-day, national only in name, survives solely as a sectional party and as the advocate of class interests and legislation. Every measure that it supports is designed to "throw the burden of the nation's poverty and corruption of large classes of voters or by the intimidation and coercion of others. Pension bills, land-grab bills, subsidy bills, and above all, the McKinley tariff bill, are samples of legislation in the one kind, and are here but a sufficient illustration of the other. Nothing for the good of the people, but everything in the interest of party, is the verdict which may be justly passed upon the whole policy of the present administration and the Republican party of to-day.

It is refreshing to contrast with the spectacle of such narrow-minded, selfish and bigoted partisanship the high standards of political duty and sound statesmanship furnished by the doctrines of the Democratic party as expounded by Mr. Cleveland at Philadelphia. In his speech at the Jackson banquet in Philadelphia, Mr. Cleveland has shown the application of the principles of a true Jeffersonian Democracy to the questions of the day and their sufficiency to meet and solve every problem that can arise in the life of the republic. As the Democracy of the Jefferson Democrat is one and the same with that of the

and their present disposition to acts of violence. They note with satisfaction the issue of increased rations, and the measure now pending for the payment of the claims of the Sioux under the recent treaty with them, whereby they surrender eleven millions of acres to occupation by the whites, and they close by asking that these people be treated with justice and kindness.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Fisher & Shaw, investment bankers, Baltimore, in a communication addressed to the editor of THE CLIMAX says: "Since our last circular was issued a marked improvement has taken place in financial affairs. In fact, the change for the better has been more rapid and greater than we had reason to expect. The liquidation began in December, the measures adopted by the banks at different points to strengthen themselves, and the large disbursements for dividends since the first instant have all had the beneficial effect of affording comparative ease to the loan market. The better feeling has already good results in this direction. Municipal bonds at reasonable figures. An advance from the lowest point, both in this market and in New York, has already occurred. On the other hand, stocks have been comparatively neglected, though the most active being lower at the end than at the beginning of December. The railroad 'sell-off' only 'sell-off' are being sought after. There is no great disposition to speculate in the 'fancies,' nor will there be until confidence in the stability of rates shall have been restored. The new agreement made between the various railroad companies is expected to bear good results in this direction. Municipal securities also shared in the general depression when pressed upon the market. Prices in some instances showed a fall of from 5 to 10 per centum. As the restoration of confidence progresses, it is natural to presume that a gradual recovery will take place. The municipal bonds were sold more greatly due to forced and unwise competition. But, as one man's good is another man's evil, cities were fortunate enough to profit by it in floating their four and five per cent. loans. It may be some time before many places may be able to obtain loans on such a low rate as this.

The anxious attention of Eastern financiers is still directed to Washington, and the general hope is that the mastery into session of Congress may continue until the end of the term, or as long as the Force Bill and the proposed legislation in connection with it. The country is aimed at one of the richest sections of the country, and is an attempt upon the freedom of our institutions, while the other is framed in the interest of a few millionaires, or so-called silver-king, who wish to find a market in the United States Treasury for the silver they are hoarding as a standard of value by the most civilized nations. These people can only for the present with the speculation which may attend the passage of such a law. What matters the future? One need not possess the gift of second sight to foretell the consequences of such madness. The forced and steady issue of a depreciated currency will only drive gold out of circulation to a proportion far in excess of the amount of silver coined, and faster, too, than its coinage can be effected. The pernicious sequel of it is tampering with the country's finances may be disaster and loss to the country.

In regard to the Force Bill, we cannot disguise the fact that its mere mention has had a very disquieting effect upon the investing public interested in Southern securities and has, deterred capital from seeking many attractive bonds, whose merit could hardly be affected in any way by this measure. The Southern still presents a desirable field for remunerative investment. With the Force Bill repealed to oblivion, a renewed demand for this class of securities will doubtless spring itself. At this moment, a number of first-class Southern municipal bonds are changing hands at decided concession in prices. Considerable concern is being felt in regard to the annual steady decrease in the circulation of the national banks, which is bound to continue as the redemption of Government bonds by purchase with this measure. The steady supply of bank notes offers a pretext to those who are continually shrieking for more currency, resting as they do upon the fallacious belief that the larger the volume of the country's trade, the greater should the increase of actual money in circulation. The steady decrease in the circulation of the national banks, which is bound to continue as the redemption of Government bonds by purchase with this measure. The steady supply of bank notes offers a pretext to those who are continually shrieking for more currency, resting as they do upon the fallacious belief that the larger the volume of the country's trade, the greater should the increase of actual money in circulation. The steady decrease in the circulation of the national banks, which is bound to continue as the redemption of Government bonds by purchase with this measure. The steady supply of bank notes offers a pretext to those who are continually shrieking for more currency, resting as they do upon the fallacious belief that the larger the volume of the country's trade, the greater should the increase of actual money in circulation.

ONE ENJOY.

BOTH the method and results will.

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidney, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, it is many excellent qualities commend it to all who have tried it, and it is the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 and 81 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MADISON

Female Institute.

It is an excellent location for a Railroad Boarding House.

31-32 T. S. MOBERLEY.

RICHMOND

COAL - and - LUMBER - YARDS,

M. M. HARBER, Prop'r.

For Catalogues or other particulars call on or address,

B. C. HAGERMAN, Prin.

CENTRAL - UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND TERM

of the present session will begin

MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1891.

But students will be received from the date and charged for the TERM only.

L. H. BLANTON.

CHANCELLOR.

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THEY HAVE COME!

We have just received the handsomest line of

White Goods, Hamburgs,

Spring Gingham, &c.,

—EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

We take pleasure in showing our goods,

so give us a call before purchasing and

convince yourselves that we can sell you

the BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

WHITE & ALLEN,

112 W. Main St., opp. Court House.

W. C. Fitzpatrick & Co.

HAVE PRECISELY WHAT YOU WANT IN YOUR KITCHEN. WE REFER TO

THE UNSURPASSED

CARRIAGES.

NEW BUGGIES,

NEW PHETONS,

NEW CARRIAGES,

NEW SURREYS,

NEW SULKIES.

My vehicles are all new and of the very latest patterns. They are for sale on the most reasonable terms. If you want a vehicle, come and see me, and you won't go home without one.

JOHN DOWNSON.

Cures Inflammation of Kidney, Liver and Bladder, brick-dust deposits, and Diabetes, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Urinary Organs, Torpid Liver, Intestinal Stagnation, Stomach, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

72 Pills, \$1.00, by mail.

GRAVELINA

LITHOSINA.

Specific for Gravel, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its incipient stages. 50 Doses, \$2.00.

Dr. J. T. LEE, 91 Woodburn Ave., Cincinnati.

30-30

FOR SALE!

My health having failed to an extent that I am determined to quit public business, I will sell privately my property at Paint Lick, Ky., consisting of

21 ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

(15 acres in bluegrass), a splendid private dwelling, and lot containing about 5 acres with all necessary outbuildings. Also a good business house with dwelling attached, and about 1 acre lot with good outbuildings. Also my entire stock of Drugs and Family Groceries. Buildings all new, and in good order. Two good wells and plenty of stock water. A desirable place to live, and a good point for business. Will sell to one party or to different parties.

FANNIE L. ADAMS.

January 5th, 1891.

30-33

RICHMOND

PLUMBING CO.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam & Gas Fitting.

All orders promptly filled and work guaranteed. And all gas pipe used to be of the right size according to the rules and regulations of the Water and Light Company. No 27 W. Main Street, opposite Hotel Glyndon. Post office address, Lock Box 15.

13

FOR RENT

—I DESIRE TO RENT THE—

Brick Residence,

—NEAR THE NEW DEPOT—

It is an excellent location for a Railroad Boarding House.

31-32 T. S. MOBERLEY.

RICHMOND

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HAVE PRECISELY WHAT YOU WANT IN YOUR KITCHEN. WE REFER TO

THE UNSURPASSED

CARRIAGES.

NEW BUGGIES,

NEW PHETONS,

NEW CARRIAGES,

NEW SURREYS,

NEW SULKIES.

My vehicles are all new and of the very latest patterns. They are for sale on the most reasonable terms. If you want a vehicle, come and see me, and you won't go home without one.

JOHN DOWNSON.

Cures Inflammation of Kidney, Liver and Bladder, brick-dust deposits, and Diabetes, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Cat

THE CLIMAX.

Wednesday, - January 21, 1901.

The shipping pens at the Three Forks depot in Richmond are ready for stock.

Mr. L. Schlegel will be thankful for return of his black setter dog taken on Monday.

First-class steam thrasher with traction engine and separator for sale. See ad. of Mr. John Grady.

The Richmond Plumbing Co. has removed next to the Garnett House and has excellent quarters.

Mrs. Rector, charmed with horse stealing, was brought to jail Tuesday night by Pat Rogers and F. Powell.

Mr. J. Zimmermann and not Prof. Kennedy who rented Mr. Traynor's residence, the J. J. Brooks place.

The members of Madison Club are earnestly requested to be present at a meeting of the Club to-night at 8 o'clock.

A letter from Senator Carlisle says the Richmond Public Building bill will pass the Senate and the President will sign it.

Mr. Tobe Green, merchant and Postmaster at Red House, says that trade is improving up in a satisfactory manner with the new year.

Some one has appropriated a beautiful silver-mounted snooker walking-cane, belonging to Dr. Stanton, and he would like to have it again.

The Foxtown patrolmen brought in a deer, shot Wednesday, named Parks. He was from the vicinity of Speedwell, and was captured about 12 o'clock, Tuesday night. He is in jail.

Mr. Charles Smith has let to Turpin and Douglas the contract for a residence on Broadway, and work will begin as soon as the weather will permit. Several other residences will be built on that street this year.

Gen. Charles W. Field, who has been appointed to succeed a Republican in the War office in Washington, at a salary of \$2,500, is a Democrat, native of Richmond, and a brother of Mrs. R. X. White. He was a Confederate officer and subsequently a Turkish General.

Fun Ahead. The old folks concert will take place at the Christian church, on Friday night, Jan. 20th. The participants will appear in the costumes of yore. Supper, beginning at 5 o'clock, will accompany the services.

Season Tickets. Those who want season tickets for the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, can procure them at the drugstore for \$1.50. The lecturers are Mr. Loefer, Mr. Wendling, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. DeWitt Miller.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Mr. J. M. Kiffe, practical sanitary plumber and gas and steam fitter, offers his mechanical services to the public, elsewhere in to-day's CLIMAX. He has had years of experience, and guarantees the most perfect work. His shop is corner of Main and B streets.

As Visitors at the Jail. Jailor Wagers has decided not to admit visitors to the jail, under any circumstances, until after the March term of Circuit Court. He has a number of desperate characters and proposes to hold them. Visitors might convey to them tools and weapons and the result be an escape or loss of life.

New Grocery. Messrs. W. C. Todd & Bro. announce to the public in to-day's CLIMAX their intention to do a large staple and fancy grocery business at their new stand, 111 Main street below First street. They propose to buy eggs, butter, lard, bacon, chickens and all other country produce at the highest prices, and sell you groceries cheap.

Pie Party. On Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock the young ladies of the Parsonage Aid Association will have their meeting at the home of Miss Bella Harwood, High street. The occasion will be a pie party and every lady is requested to bring a pie, which will be auctioned off and the purchaser is expected to share the pie with the one whose name is on the plate.

Dismissed. Maggie Hugely vs. Jailer John F. Wagers and Deputy Joel Park for false imprisonment, was called in Judge Scott's Court, last night. The defendant demurred to the petition on the ground that the jailer could not be held personally liable for the acts of his deputy, and the demurrer was sustained. Thereupon the plaintiff dismissed the case without prejudice.

A Bold Robbery. Some two nights since, Mr. Abe Gum, a merchant at Clays Ferry, gave a party, and well nigh a hundred persons were present, including several of the patrolmen of that district. While the party was in progress, robbers broke into the storeroom, not more than forty steps distant, and helped themselves to all the money in the cash drawer. Fortunately the amount was not more than a dozen dollars.

A Mean Horse Thief. It is not our intention to convey the idea that there is such a good horse thief as Mr. Loefer, and most likely the reader will ask if all horse thieves are not mean ones? But news comes to us of the meanest one that probably ever troubled this country. Some weeks ago, Mrs. James Anderson, near Foxtown, this county, she advertised through The CLIMAX, and by printed bills, and finally got upon the trail and followed it to Jefferson county. Employing an officer the result was made warm for the thief. Finding that he could not escape with the money he deliberately shot it to death and took to the woods, making his escape.

Mr. Osborne Heard From. The Winchester Sun thinks The CLIMAX was just in its criticism of L. B. Osborne, who advertises for \$100,000 to loan, and explains that he is a young man at Ford, and is "the representative of a wealthy corporation that makes a business of lending money on real estate for the purpose of improving the same," the money and interest to be returned monthly.

Exactly so—the agent of a Building & Loan Association, "acquire Wills or Sam Deatherage" will lend you a \$100,000, any day you want it, on these terms—even better, for they will not compel the borrower to improve his property, but may use the money as he pleases. Why can't some people talk plain English, and location, say so, and not seek to appear better by calling it a "wealthy corporation?"

Will Kill The Trees.

A Red House farmer tells us that he has noticed since the great number of instances in which the broken limbs have been chopped up and stacked around the body at the tree to dry. He says that as soon as the weather is hot worms will attack the limbs, and having bored them to their satisfaction will enter the tree and kill it. As there is an abundance of room elsewhere for the wood, it would be well not to take any chances, especially with shade and fruit trees.

The Britannica at Small Cost.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Brooks & Middleton offering the Americanized "Encyclopedia Britannica" a year's subscription to the Daily Courier-Journal at \$2.00 a year.

The Encyclopedia Britannica of which the "Americanized" is a condensed and amended edition is everywhere recognized among English-speaking people as the king of the tribe. Parties who may find it inconvenient to make a personal acquaintance with the work will be furnished with sample pages and descriptive circulars by addressing a postal card to Brooks & Middleton.

The Kentucky Central.

Already several trains have been added to the list, making more than a dozen a day, and the number is to be increased to twenty-five. All the freight that heretofore went from Cincinnati South over the L. & N. will now come through Richmond. A through passenger from Cincinnati to Knoxville will pass Richmond about 11 o'clock at night, and other through trains will be put on.

President Norton, Vice President Smith and Mr. Huntington were here Thursday morning in special cars going over the line.

The first accident under the L. & N. was occurred at Fort Estill on last Tuesday in which a freight train ran into an open switch and demolished several cars.

Progress of the Water and Light Co. To date something like \$30,000 has been paid out for bills that have been sent in since January 1st.

The dam was completed on last Friday, and the trees and other obstructions are being removed from the reservoir.

Shackelford & Gentry are roofing the pump and engine houses, and the machinery is now being ready to be put in. Pipe laying will begin early in February.

R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, have a number of men here putting the great iron tank in position on the tower. They are also at work on the gigantic boiler at the works.

The Laclede Fire Brick Co., of St. Louis, is constructing the retort. They will finish in thirty days, and two weeks will be required to fire up. Gas will be turned on about March 1st, and water about May 1st.

Robbers in Jail.

Sheriff Bales has succeeded in lodging five negroes charged with robbery. They are Alex Gibson, Shep Gibson, Howard White, Nels Gentry and George Patton. Alex Gibson is the fellow who resisted when Deputy Biggestaff went to arrest him. He was taken several days later by Time Roberts. He confessed to have been a participant in the McGuire robbery, gave up McGuire's key and value, and had some of his clothing. He also described to the officers the place on Mr. Taylor Rice's farm where some of the McGuire goods were hidden, and they were found. Gibson says he and George Patton robbed Time Roberts' and Enos Davis' store, New Year's night, at Bobtown. He has partially implicated others in the two robberies. He is a tough fellow, and will go to the pen. In all probability they are the gang that has raided the county for weeks.

Delightful.

One who knows whereof he speaks says: "The entertainment at the Court-house next Saturday evening is to be given by one who is a master in his line."

Rev. Bolt, Nourse says: "I heard Mr. Loefer last night, and although I have heard all the great readers of this country and England, yet I have never heard one who delighted me more."

Prof. J. D. Phelps: "He is unusually gifted as an elocutionist."

Daily Evening Bulletin, Haverhill, Mass.: "No more enjoyable attraction for the kind has been heard in this city for a long time."

There are some of the testimonials of Mr. Loefer's entertainments last year. His success this year has been even greater than last. Let us give him a warm welcome to our town and a crowded house. When the best men in the country come among us, let us treat them so that they will want to come again.

At the Court-house.

Saturday evening, January 24th.

Sad Accidental Death.

One night, last week, at Harrodsburg, two young men were in a buggy, returning from a party. At a corner in the edge of town, another young man on horseback separated from them, and at that moment a pistol shot was heard, and the death of one of the occupants of the buggy, thought it was fired by the man on horseback. His horse was so frightened that he galloped to the edge of town, and the man on horseback was killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. It is thought that in reaching the buggy to shake hands with the friend on horseback the pistol was displaced. It fell on the floor of the buggy and the bell passed through the thigh and entering the chest came to the surface on the shoulder.

Young Sizer was salesman for Mr. Hunsall, who married Miss Cornie Oldham, of Mt. Sterling, a native of Madison county.

This is the third accidental shooting in Harrodsburg the past few days.

K. of P.

Wednesday night was a red-letter day in the history of the Knights of Pythias in Richmond. Degrees were conferred on eleven gentlemen in the presence of numerous visitors from Lexington, Paris, Winchester, Ford, Lancaster, Harrodsburg, Stanford and elsewhere, among them being Grand Chancellor Pryor of Lexington. The conferring of degrees, which lasted until 2 o'clock, was accompanied by a superb banquet spread at Dinelli's.

The amplified form of the 3rd degree was beautifully performed.

The officers of the lodge are John C. Chennault, District Deputy Grand Chancellor; A. E. Ault, Past Chancellor; C. R. Tudor, Chancellor Commander; M. W. Brown, Vice Chancellor; H. W. Bright, Prolate; P. H. Sullivan, Master at Arms; G. W. Pickett, Master of Exchequer; W. M. Blount, Master of Finance; Charles J. Gage, Inside Guard; J. P. Feeney, Outside Guard.

The lodge is prospering beyond all expectation. It was named for Mr. N. Victor White.

The Spelling Bee.

The Spelling Bee at the Court-house last Saturday evening was a decided success. While some of the "boys" of the "class," as in days past, played "hokey," those who answered to the roll-call of "Prof." Smith came forward amid great applause and acquitted themselves well, though they all seemed much frightened. This was not at all most amusing and enjoyable entertainment, but profitable as well. The old blue-back spelling-book was found in the pockets of more than one old-timer the past week, and little "spelling bees" have been held in nearly all the stores, shops and homes of the town; and when the ladies of the Methodist church held the next "Bee," which we understand they will do soon, the "boys" and "girls" will be better prepared for the ordeal. About the funniest part of the "Bee" was to guess Sam Scott, quite Mr. Vaught and choke Prof. Haggenman on ice.

The "Bee" was large and enthusiastic, and while disappointed that Maj. Barnum was not able to fill his part of the program, yet all, so far as we heard, went away delighted with the entertainment. The net receipts were about fifty dollars for the Parsonage Society of the Methodist church, and the ladies were delighted. Mr. James Bennett secured the prize.

Another Madison Man.

The Trenton (Mo.) Tribune, commenting on the prominent men of that town, says: "E. M. Harber has been in Madison county, Kentucky, Oct. 23, 1854, and moved with his parents to Clinton county, Mo., when about 4 years of age. Resided in Nebraska City, Neb., during the war. In 1866, settled in Grundy county, Missouri, in Trenton, where he has since resided. Commenced the study of law in 1872, was admitted to the bar in 1872. He at once took a front rank in his profession and is now recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in North Missouri. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat, but always frank and gentlemanly to those differing from him. In 1880, Mr. Harber was the Democrat Elector of this District, (being the youngest Elector in the United States). In 1882, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Grundy county, by the unprecedented majority of 1,029 votes, though the Republican majority in the county at the time was 99. In 1884, he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Harber has been frequently urged to become a candidate for Congress and other positions of honor and trust, but has refused preferring to devote himself to his profession in which he delights."

THIN COLUMN.

We observe that a safe cure is being extensively advertised. Who ever heard of a safe being sick?

The postmaster says more different persons call for the contents of box 89 than for any other box in the office, and wonders if it belongs to the Mafia or some similar society.

When the gas men had dug a trench from Crooke's corner to the Baptist church, a distance of two squares, a stranger came along and asked what it was for. A great fat banker answered that it was a grave for the purveyor of the Thin Column.

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permeous work, and has charge of the Loyall Legion. She and Mr. Yantis are also prominent workers in the Christian church just built at Beebe.—*Lancaster Record.*

The friends of Miss Bettie Arnold will long remember the happy occasion of her twenty-first birthday at Arlington, her home, on Monday evening. The house was artistically decorated with holly, mistle and ivy; the mellow light of many candles gave added beauty. The dining-room and table were wreathed in fresh flowers; roses and hyacinths gave off their sweet perfume. The birthday cake was quite unique, forming a base for twenty-one burning wax tapers. The supper was elegantly served in courses and comprised every delicacy. Saxton and Trost's band furnished their ever delightful music and the evening was a social success and very gratifying to Miss Bettie, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and Miss Nannie Hunt of Lexington, who has been their guest for several weeks. Miss Verner Garner, of Winchester, and Miss Emma Sharp, of Shelbyville, received, with Miss Arnold, assisted by Misses Belleand Mary Bennett, Lila Chennault, Mrs. Sam Bennett, and Messrs. Walter Bennett, Harvey Chennault, Betty H. Middleton, W. H. Hume and Mr. George A. Armstrong, of Shelbyville.

James Mullens, colored, shot and killed her son at Crab Orchard.

Parker Hardin, son of Attorney-General Hardin, died last week. This is the second son the General has lost the past two years with pneumonia.

A Washington telegram says that the trial of Judge C. E. Kincaid for the killing of John S. Thammie, of Lexington, has been fixed for the 29th inst.

It has just been discovered at Dayville that a young woman killed her infant, last September, and died a few days later from an effort to conceal her confinement by going upon the streets soon after the occurrence.

Simon W. Brock, of Clark county, is 62 years old and has seen one great-grandfather and two great-grandmothers. He has a great grandson, making seven generations of his family that he has seen. All the members of the family have been Democrats and all Methodists.

Gen. B. F. Butler, during argument in a criminal case in Boston, Tuesday last, announced that hereafter he would refuse to practice criminal law unless he was pointed by the Governor to defend a man's life. General Butler has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the country, and has figured in many celebrated cases.

A monument is to be erected at Helena, Ark., to the memory of Gen. Patrick Cleburne, one of the most dashing Confederate major-generals, who lost his life while leading a charge of his command at Franklin, Tenn., in 1864. Liberal contributions are being made to the fund in Georgia and other Southern States, and it is expected the necessary amount will be raised in a short time.

The London Miller, Dec. 22, says: "First at Christmas, then on Twelfth Day." Already we have had quite a long spell of winter, extreme in its severity as unknown to the present generation so early in the season. Ice across the Thames at Kingston, Tenn., 24 leagues of frost at Windsor, eight inches of snow in Regent's Park, and arctic scenes all over the country, have made the past fortnight memorable in this and other countries.

The Canadian Minister of Finance is now occupied in making a tour of the British India Colonies with a view to developing more intimate trade relations between the Dominion of Canada and those colonies. In a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, Jamaica, he stated that Canada, with a view to developing her trade with those colonies and other countries, had sent a steamer to Kingston, Jamaica, in 1891, three times of steamers, subsidized by the Dominion Government at an annual cost of \$600,000.

Eight out of fifteen farmers, and a tenant belonging to George J. Ballard in Clark county, have slipped their foals.

Several Clark county farmers have decided not to feed cattle this winter, as corn is too high and cattle too low.

J. T. Quisenberry has sold his farm of 296 acres near Stony Point, to Thos. Henry Clay for \$80 per acre.—*Paris Kentucky-Citizen.*

J. M. & C. Co. of Leers sold to DeWitt Smith of Murfreesboro, Tenn., 21 head of jacks and jennets, at good prices. They were a very fine lot, and the prices good, but not too large.—*Paris Kentucky-Citizen.*

The Farmers Alliance of Minnesota declared against the McKinley bill as "the crowning infamy of protection," and against the Force bill as "a dangerous and revolutionary measure, devised for the purpose of..."

The State Union, the organ of the Farmers' Alliance, says that the tobacco warehouse about to open in Louisville under the name of "Kentucky Tobacco Growers' Association," is not at all connected with the Alliance.

Frank Melick, of this county, shipped a car load of sheep to Kansas City last week for which he realized a little less than 4 cents. His sheep were also sold and therefore brought the highest price of any on the market that day.—*Garden City Democrat.*

The following sales were made at M. Bruce's stable yesterday: Guy Embury, of Madison, bought of M. Ballard 5 mules for \$645 and of Henry Dunn a pair for \$550. W. M. Underwood sold to Dunn & Fox, of Boyle, a pair of same for \$245.—*Stanford Journal.*

A. T. Forsyth, auctioneer, makes the following report of H. Clay Stone's sale in Mason county: 1 jack \$510, 1 jack \$617.50, jack \$500, 1 jennet \$450, 1 jennet \$300, 1 jennet \$340, 1 jennet \$250, 1 jennet \$100, 1 stallion \$331, 1 stallion \$292.—*Paris Kentucky-Citizen.*

Theriff Pugh and posse have caught a gang of nine cattle thieves after a desperate fight, in which one was fatally and two seriously wounded, at Spokane Falls, Wash. In the past six months the gang has stolen and sold fifty thousand dollars worth of cattle.

Hon. E. H. Sparks has purchased of the O. V. I. & Co., the George S. Shanks farm, five miles from Nicholasville, (through which the R. N. E. & B. R. runs) containing 333 acres, at \$85 per acre—\$28,265. "Push along, keep moving," is Mr. Sparks' motto.—*Nicholasville Journal.*

Fair Dates.—Shelbyville, July 15; Eminence, July 22; Harrodsburg, July 28; Danville, August 4; Sharpsburg, August 11; Louisville, August 18; Lexington, August 25; Paris, September 1; Winchester, September 8; Cynthiana, September 15; Springfield, July 7; Richmond, September 27; Nicholasville, September 29.

Mr. Harvey Cobb, of Red House, lost two mules the past week with a peculiar affliction. Lying on their sides, they turned their heads over on their shoulders, and their necks became so rigid that they could not return their heads. They died within two or three days of each other. Dr. Hooker, the veterinary surgeon, says there is no disease peculiar to mules or horses in which a similar neck is the chief feature, and thinks that their death must have resulted from some local cause.

We notice the record was broken on high priced new barley land in the Louisville market last week by J. S. Phelps & Co., Planters' Warehouse, one hoghead selling at \$23.50. They also sold a round

crop of new for J. C. Harlow, of Greene county, for \$6.50, \$13.00, \$16.75, \$17.25, \$17.25, \$22.50, average \$15.34; for the same party 4 hogheads of leaf and husk, \$11.25, \$16.75, \$18.00, \$23.50, average \$17.37. A round crop of new for W. E. Thompson, of Franklin county, at \$10.25, \$14.00, \$16.25, \$20.00, average \$15.12. This illustrates to growers the importance of raising good crops and handling them nicely.

A Successful Operator. Dr. C. W. Trapp, oculist, of Lexington, Ky., and grandson of Dr. J. G. Chinn, recently removed a diseased eye of a lady in Fleming county, and a short time since operated twice for cataract and is not yet twenty-three. He is probably the youngest eye physician in the State, if not in the United States, whose first operation named above was a perfect success. He hides far to become eminent in his chosen specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose.—*Kentucky-Citizen.*

RELIGIOUS. The revival services at the Baptist church continue with increasing interest and there are additions at nearly every service.

Methodists throughout the world will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the death of John Wesley, who died at 10 o'clock the morning of March 2, 1791.

Rev. C. M. Reid has been called to Boulder, Colorado, near Denver, and has gone thither, with his wife, to take charge of the Baptist church at that place.—*Lancaster Record.*

QUESTIONS.

There is a little strange girl.
Eighteen years old, she said.
Her hair was tied with the white
of questions in her head.

She asked me: "What's an 'epitaph'?"
"Good luck made death!" I cried.
"And what, then, is a 'postscript'?"
"Bad luck postscript!"

With that she asked me to explain
the meaning of a "postscript."
"That's not quite exact."
"And what is an 'epitaph'?" I asked.
"That's not quite exact," she said.
"And what is an 'epitaph'?" I asked.
"That's not quite exact," she said.

THE CHIEF'S RIDE.

Going to a Fire in a Light, Side-Bar Buggy.

SCHOOLMATE of boyhood days, whom I often see now, I met in the street in the red wagon of the Chief of the Fire Department, related to me the following exciting incident in his life.

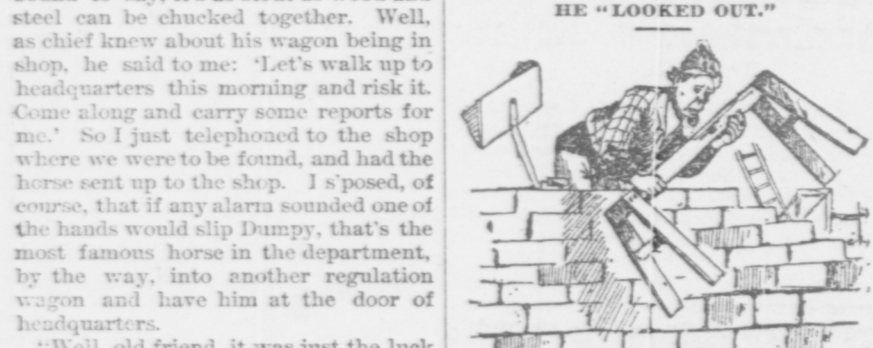
Let me give it, as near as I can, in the brave man's simple words. "On my first day on my job, that it is all very fine fun to make every body skip out of our way to the wild music of our horns. We use a horn now, because the electric cars have a gong so much like ours. Well, now, let me tell you, it takes some nerve to drive like that over broken pavements and car-tracks, to say nothing of the women and children you may smash to the earth in spite of yourself."

"You see, my chief's wagon had sprung an axle the night before. He knew I'd ordered it repaired in the shop. Of course, orders is, in case of need, to take another department wagon. But my chief is a pretty heavy man, and very partial to his own wagon. That meant bound to say, it's as stout as wood and steel can be chucked together. Well, as chief knew about his wagon being in the shop, he said to me: 'Let's walk up to headquarters this morning and risk it. Come along and carry some reports for me.' So I just trotted to the shop where we were to be found, and had the horse sent up to the shop. I supposed, of course, that if any alarm sounded one of the hands would run to the shop, and the famous horse in the department, by the way, into another regulation wagon and have him at the door of headquarters."

"Well, old friend, it was just the luck of things. Scarcely was chief and I inside when the alarm sounded. But it must have been very important business in them books I'd brought up, for chief only picked his ears and then went right into the examination room, not even appearing to count strokes. But scarcely could he have got seated before he struck again. Ten blows and a box rumble. That meant the second alarm. Then the old man came out and says he: 'Ed, what have we got?' meaning, what vehicle was before the door for him. He had to trust his big body in any except his own wagon. Just then, whang she went for the ten blows and a box rumble. That meant lots of machines and a high time sure. Chief didn't stop. We just leaped down stairs side by side."

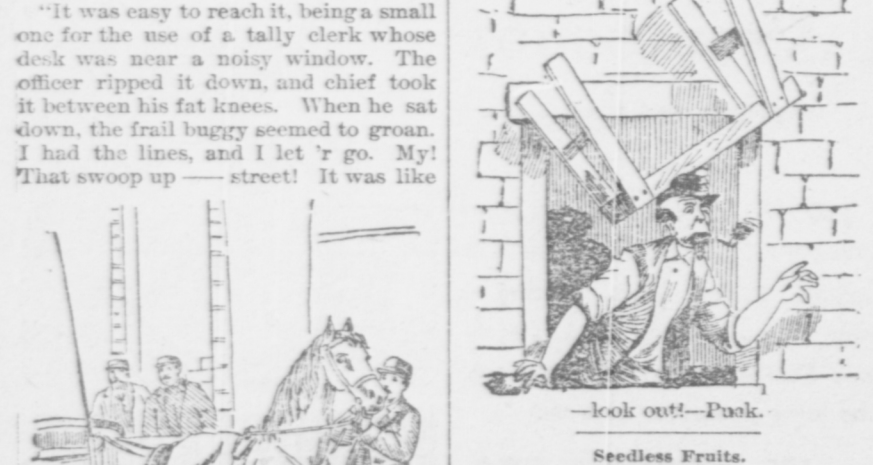
"And there, you know, I have seen it. It was a light fancy side-bar buggy which belonged to chief's boy. Some body had blundered. There was Dumpty pawing and quivering for the spring, the hostler at his bit. Chief gave one look. Then he roared back the stalk. 'Bring us the gong from over the deck!'

"It was easy to reach it, being a small one for the use of a tall clerk whose desk was near a noisy window. The officer ripped it down, and chief took it between his fat knees. When he sat down, the frail buggy seemed to groan. I had the lines, and I let 'er go. My! 'That swoop up—street! It was like



HE "LOOKED OUT."

Seedling apples were known to the ancients, and since then many mentions have been made of the same fact. Within the last century not only seedling fruits, but those preceded by no blossoms have been occasionally met with. These "no blossom" varieties were without apparent blossom and were not seen. Other examples of the same peculiarity have appeared under different names. In the common cherry the kernel or embryo of the seed is frequently abortive, and therefore useless for germination. The second bloom of pears and of strawberries is often abortive, and therefore useless for germination. The banana is one of the best illustrations of seedling fruit, and it is probably this tropical fruit, and it is probably true that the wild plants were seedling. The so-called "dried currants" are seedling grapes from Corinth. In California this grape produces seeds, and attempts to raise the standard article have failed. On the other hand, the Sultana grape, of California seedling, as are also some of the Black Hamburg—American Agriculturist.



LOOK OUT!—PARK.

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She Weakened.

A very pretty young schoolmarm in a public school not a thousand miles from New Branch saw a mouse run across the classroom floor one day last week. "Scholars," said she, "a mouse is in the room. Do not be frightened." The little girls all lifted their skirts around their legs and the eyes of the little boys glistened with suppressed excitement. "Don't anybody be afraid," said the young schoolmarm, but—behold—just then the mouse dashed across the floor toward her, and she made a frantic leap to the top of a bench. The mouse sought out of the door, and in time the trembling teacher descended and taught school again.—N. Y. Sun.

Keeping Before the Public.

Wife—Must you go out to-night?
Husband—Indeed, I must. Important, very important. I won't do to stay around here these days. A man must keep himself before the public, or be forgotten.

Wife—How are you going to keep yourself before the public to-night?
Husband—Indeed, I must. Important, very important. I won't do to stay around here these days. A man must keep himself before the public, or be forgotten.

Infantile Logic.

"Mamma, if we can't go to Heaven now, can we move to Philadelphia?"
"Why, child, what put that notion into your head?"
"My book here says 'Philadelphia is noted for its cleanliness,' and in another place it says 'Cleanliness is next to godliness.'—Judge.

Cutting Off Discussion.

Barber—You are getting quite bald, sir. Can't I recommend something for your head?
Man—Why, yes, yes. I'd like my hair as soon as possible.—Puck.

LIVE-STOCK NOTES.

GOOSEBERRY is as healthful in the winter as in summer.

Warm the bits before putting them into the horses' mouths.

Horses should be turned out for exercise every pleasant day.

To get the best results handling and training should begin when the colts are very young.

ONE-THIRD each of corn, oats and barley ground together makes a good winter ration.

KEEPING the horse's heels and legs clean in the winter is the best preventive for scratches.

STANDING in wet manure tends to make the feet of the horse tender. Keep the stable clean.

It is generally best to keep one team well shod during the winter to use on the road when slippery.

COLTS will make a better growth and development if they are given a light feed of ground oats every day.

CHANGE the feed often enough to keep all stock with good appetites. They will thrive better on less feed.

If you have the right kind of horse the buyer will come after them; if the wrong kind you will have to hunt a buyer.

Some people who give the cattle the best of care neglect the hogs. The hog will repay good care as well as other kinds of stock.

GRASS against constipation in swine. The fat forming foods tend to produce costiveness. The opposite kinds of food tend to prevent it.

Be careful of the eyes of animals. They are just as delicate as the eyes of human beings. People often work around stock very carelessly with forks, combs and brushes and the expenditure of a little elbow grease which will never be missed.

ALWAYS remember that a hog is a hog and consequently, as the animal has no judgment about eating, you must exercise judgment for it. Better let the animal go a little hungry than to feed it beyond its capacity to utilize the food.

The manure of the pig pen is very valuable. It is especially so when the value of a pig's manure at a dollar and forty-two cents for every one hundred pounds from the time of birth to time of slaughtering. There is no better manure for roots.

CHANGED THE WORDING.

A Dramatic Critic Who Was Equal to an Emergency.

The dramatic critic rolled up his sleeves, cocked his elbow a little higher, and wrote:

"Last night the theater-going portion of our community was treated to a miserable farrow of maudlin melodrama nonsense, written for the purpose of exploiting the notorious, vulgar and tough, John Sluggan, the 'hero' of the 'play.' It is a matter of sincere regret and deep humiliation."

Here the office boy came in. Said he: "Fort to tell de boss to send a feller out to get some news of the wreck on the J. & A. G. Day say den won't be no trains run out fore nine tomorrow night. All dem actors has to stay over till den."

The dramatic editor's copy fluttered jolly to the floor. He did not pick it up, but began anew, something like this:

"When one considers the brief dramatic training which Mr. John Sluggan, who delighted our lovers of the histrionic last evening, has received, the marvelous manner in which he acquitted himself of his difficult task," etc., etc.—Indianapolis Journal.

CURED BY LYMPH.

John W. Owens is the first patient to be discharged as cured by the Koch lymph, from any of the New York hospitals. A month ago he was a hopeless invalid. He was suffering from incipient pulmonary consumption and was admitted to the Bellevue Hospital. The first injection, though very light, came near killing him. He rallied after a suffering and a week to improve until discharged from the hospital as cured. His total gain of weight since his first injection is eighteen pounds.

DRUGGISTS TO SELL KOCH LYMPH.

It is officially announced that the public sale of the Koch lymph will soon be entrusted to druggists throughout Germany. Steps in this direction have already been taken, and the necessary plans, it is understood, will be completed within a few days.

A SHUT DOWN AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

The strike of the agents and operators on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was inaugurated Friday morning. The office at Cedar Rapids, Ia., was closed up. It is understood that all the offices on the main line are closed also.

TEN INJURED IN GEORGIA.

News has been received from Madison, Ga., of a wreck on the Corvinton and Macon road, in which the Athens passenger train was thrown down a sixty-four-foot embankment. Almost ten persons were injured, but none fatally.

MURDER OVER SUNDAY-CLOSING.

Bob Bennett, a barber, was shot and killed Friday morning at Pueblo, Col., by O. O. Cichell, a fellow-workman. The trouble between the two men was over Sunday-closing and increase of rates.

DAMAGED BY FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

At Erie, Pa., the case of Mrs. Julia Dunn vs. Ezra Cooper, in which the plaintiff sued for \$100,000 for false imprisonment, has ended with a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$800.

IRISH POTATO CROP.

The Irish Republic General, in his report on the potato crop in Ireland, announces that 780,901 acres of potatoes were planted in 1900, as against 787,394 acres in the preceding year, and that the yield had decreased 1,657,189 tons.

ON THE LADKING.

Penelope: "Don't stop!"
Jack: "I can't help it (kisses her)."
Penelope: "How dare you, when I forbid!"
Jack: "You merely said: 'Don't stop.'—Life.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

Mrs. Bob Taylor—Bob, what did you mean by talking in your sleep last night?
B. Taylor—Why, we'd been playing poker at the club all evening.—Life.

HUMPHREYS'

HUMPHREYS' is a scientific and carefully prepared preparation used for many years by the people of all countries. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all diseases of the blood and skin, and for all diseases of the internal organs.

GENERAL LAND SURVEYS.

Lines traced. Special attention given to topographical maps and plans of farms and other lands. Correspondence solicited with parties interested in surveys of lands in mountain countries of Kentucky.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Wallace & Boggs is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. C. Boggs retiring. All liabilities are assumed by C. C. Wallace, and all accounts must be paid to him.

SEE OUR LINE OF FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. BE ON YOUR P's and Q's OVERCOATS!

WHEN you make up your mind to purchase your Fall and Winter Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc., and get only the best your amount of money will buy. To get the best for the least money, there is only one place for you to go, and that is to the old and reliable house of COVINGTON & MITCHELL—the largest Retail Clothiers in Central Kentucky. They keep in stock everything that is new and stylish, and you cannot ask for anything in the way of gentlemen's or boys' wearing apparel but what they will have it in stock. The fall has been a little backward it is true, but it will be a long time before we have sweet April showers, and we advise one and all to prepare for the long cold winter that every one—the goose-bone included—predicts. We do not advertise to sell clothing at less than cost, nor do we advertise to sell goods cheaper than our competitors can buy them, but we do advertise to sell them as low as any one, quality considered. You want first-class, well-made clothing, and we want your trade, so give us a call, inspect our magnificent stock, learn our prices, and we are confident that you will not go away without being convinced that we advertise the truth. Talk is cheap, but low prices and honest, square treatment wins every time. Don't forget that we have the largest and best selected stock ever in Richmond.

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Clothing and Furnishers,
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You need a new suit of Clothes, or a Coat, pair of Pants, Vest, or a light Overcoat.

I Have the Very Thing You Want!

Have just received my FALL STOCK, and it embraces the latest styles, and best goods, and I am selling at **EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.**

Boots and Shoes.

Winter is coming, and nothing is more necessary than a good pair of Boots or Shoes. I have all sizes, qualities and prices. Try a pair of **BRILL'S CELEBRATED SHOES.**

Hats.

I can compete with Cincinnati or Louisville in quality and prices of Hats.

Furnishing Goods.

Shirts from the cheapest up. Collars and cuffs in abundance, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Gloves, and Suspenders.

Underwear.

Light, medium, heavy, plain, fancy, cotton, woolen, silk, Etc., Etc.

W. A. POWELL,

McKee's Corner.

OLIVER PLOWS!



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Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, House Furnishing Goods.

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RICHMOND, KY. March 19, 1890.

J. A. G. WILLIAMSON,

(CITY ENGINEER)
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

REMOVAL. FOR SALE!

I HAVE MOVED MY Blacksmith Shop to my new building on Third Street, where I have every facility for doing the best of work more rapidly than ever before.

Will be pleased to see all my old patrons and many new ones.

Remember I have moved to Third Street, bet. Irvine and North Streets.

FOR RENT

A dwelling house within rooms. Newly papered, good kitchen and outbuildings. The house adjoins the residence of James Bennett, on Main st., Richmond, Ky.

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